

Blair 474.
AN CÉUD LEABAR GAÉILGE.

FIRST IRISH BOOK.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

Twenty-fifth Edition.

Fifty-second Thousand.

DUBLIN:

M. H. GILL & SON, O'CONNELL STREET.

1890.

Price Twopence.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

The only qualification for Membership is an annual subscription of at least TEN SHILLINGS, and for Associates ONE SHILLING.

These subscriptions are intended to aid the Council of the Society:—

1. To publish, at a cheap rate, elementary books from which to learn the Language, and Irish books for Irish-speaking districts.

2. To offer competition premiums to classes and individuals, for composition in Irish, and translation into that Language.*

3. To pay or otherwise reward teachers who will have classes of at least ten pupils learning the Language.

4. And if sufficient funds be contributed, to publish a cheap weekly journal partly in the Irish Language.

If even one person in every three in Ireland, who may fairly be expected to sympathise with this movement, would practically aid it by the subscription of One Shilling per annum, the Society would be in receipt of funds sufficient to enable them to carry out all their objects.

“Collecting Cards” for the above purposes will be sent, on application to the Secretary of the Society, to those who are willing to aid by enrolling members, &c.

The Card and Subscriptions received to be returned to the Secretary, 6 Molesworth-St. Dublin, who, on receipt thereof, will send a certificate of enrolment to each Subscriber. Money Orders made payable to Charles Dawson and William Dillon, Treasurers.

“The Irish Language is free from the anomalies, sterility, and heteroclite redundancies, which mark the dialects of barbarous nations; it is rich and melodious it is precise and copious, and affords those elegant conversions which no other than a thinking and lettered people can use or acquire.”—VALLANCEY.

“Est quidem lingua hæc (*scil.* Hibernica), et elegans cum primis; et opulenta.”—ARCHIEPISCOPUS USSHER.

* The Council have already received promises of premiums to offer for competition—subjects and conditions to be specified hereafter.

an ceud leabhar gaeòilge.

FIRST IRISH BOOK.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

Twenty-fifth Edition.

Fifty-second Thousand.

DUBLIN

M. H. GILL AND SON

1890.

[*All Rights Reserved*]



FIRST IRISH BOOK.

THE ALPHABET.

Caps.	Small.	Eng. letter.	Sound.	Name
Δ	Δ	a	aw	Διλm
b	b	b	bay	beic̃
c	c	c	kay	coll
ḁ	ḁ	d	lhay	ḁΔip
e	e	e	ay	eÁḁΔ
f	f	f	eff	feΔipn
ḡ	ḡ	g	gay	ḡoip̃
i	i	i	ee	ioḁΔ
l	l	l	ell	luip̃
m	m	m	emm	muin
n	n	n	enn	nuin
o	o	o	oh	oip̃
p	p	p	pay	peic̃
r	r	r	arr	riip̃
s	r	s	ess	riul
t	t	t	thay	teime
u	u	u	oo	uip̃

OBS.—The names of the letters are given above for the sake of those who may desire to see them, but they need not be committed to memory by the learner, who should be careful not to confound the name with the sound. They all express the names of trees. An approximation to the sounds is also given above in English letters.

DIVISION AND CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

There are seventeen letters, which are divided into vowels and consonants, thus :

Vowels.

Consonants.

Δ, e, ι, o, u. b, c, ϑ, f, ζ, l, m, n, p, r, s, t.

DIVISION OF VOWELS.

The vowels are divided into broad, viz., Δ, o, u ; and slender, viz., e, ι.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

All the vowels are sometimes long, and sometimes short. A long vowel is *generally* marked with a sign which is similar to the acute accent thus, Δ́. In the absence of this mark the vowel is understood to be short.

<i>Long vowels thus,</i>	<i>Short vowels thus,</i>
Δ́, é, í, ó, ú.	Δ, e, ι, o, u.

Final vowels are never quiescent ; when such vowels are unaccented they are sounded very short. No vowel is written double in the same syllable.

Δ́ long sounds like *a* in war.

Δ short¹ „ *a* „ what.

é long „ *e* „ ere.

e short „ *e* „ bet.

¹ There is a third sound of Δ very seldom used, pronounced like *a* in man.

i	long	sounds like	<i>ee</i>	in	<i>eel</i> .
ɪ	short	„	<i>i</i>	„	<i>ill</i> .
ó	long	„	<i>o</i>	„	<i>old</i> .
o	short	„	<i>o</i>	„	<i>mother</i> .
ú	long	„	<i>u</i>	„	<i>rule</i> .
u	short	„	<i>u</i>	„	<i>put</i> .

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

A consonant is said to have a broad or a slender sound according to the nature of the vowel which precedes or follows it. When a consonant precedes or follows a broad vowel it has a broad sound, and when it precedes or follows a slender vowel it has a slender (or liquid) sound.¹ No consonant is written double in any situation except, *l*, *n*, and *r*.

b	broad	sounds like	<i>b</i>	in	<i>ball</i> .
	slender	„			same.
c	broad	„	<i>c</i>	„	<i>call</i> .
	slender	„	<i>k</i>	„	<i>kid</i> .
o	broad ²	„	<i>th</i>	„	<i>though</i> .
	slender	„	<i>d</i>	„	<i>dew</i> .
f	broad	„	<i>f</i>	„	<i>fall</i> .
	slender	„			same.
g	broad	„	<i>g</i>	„	<i>go</i> .
	slender	„	<i>g</i>	„	<i>give</i> .

¹ If the vowel which precedes a consonant be broad, a broad vowel follows the consonant, and if slender, a slender vowel.

² *o* broad has a broader and softer sound than *th* in *though*, *o* slender is more liquid, more slender, than *d* in *dew*. The correct sounds of *o* broad and slender can be learned only by ear.

l	broad ¹	sounds like	l	in	law.
	slender	„	l	„	valiant.
m	broad	„	m	„	maw.
	slender	„			same.
n	broad ²	„	n	„	no.
	slender	„	n	„	new.
p	broad	„	p	„	pore.
	slender	„			same.
r	broad	„	r	„	raw.
	slender	„	r	„	carrion.
s	broad	„	s	„	son.
	slender	„	sh	„	she.
t	broad ³	„	th	„	thaw.
	slender	„	th	„	thin.

EXERCISE ON THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS COMBINED.

Δ, Δɣ, Δl, Δm, Δn, Δpɔ, Δr, Δt, é, le, mé, ré,
i, im, ir, ó, ob, óɣ, ól, olc, ór, ur, úr, bΔ,

¹ l broad is broader and softer than l in law; it has no equivalent in English, and can be learned only by practice. l slender is more liquid than l in valiant.

² n broad has a broad, thick sound, which does not exist in the English language. n slender is very like n in news, but more slender.

³ To learn the broad sounds of ɔ, l, n, and t, it will be necessary to hear an Irish speaking person pronounce tÁ Δn lÁ pΔɔΔ, "the day is long."

OBS.—c and ɣ are always *hard*. r *never* has the sound of z, as it sometimes has in English.

OBS.—In Munster Δ before m, ll, nɣ, nn, and o before m, ll, nn, in *monosyllables* are pronounced much like *ow* in *how*.

bár, bí, bó, cá, cab, cor, cú, da, de, dó, dún,
 fann, fac, fáil, fár, gar, gé, go, lá, le, lom,
 lúb, má, mé, míl, mín, mo, na, ní, no, pic, pír,
 píir, ró, rí, ruo, ré, rí, ro, rúo, tá, té, tinn,
 tú, tor.

EXERCISE I.

THE VOWEL A.

agar, and.

am, time.

an,¹ the.

at, a swelling.

ba, cows.

bán, white.

daill blind.

dán, a poem.

raoa, long.

gar, a stalk.

glar, green.

lá, a day.

mac, a son.

maill, slow.

na,² the.

tá, am, art, is, are.

1. An mac. 2. An lá. 3. Na ba. 4. Am
 agar lá. 5. Daill agar maill. 6. Glar agar
 ben. 7. At bán. 8. Dán raoa. 9. Tá an
 gar glar 10. Tá an lá raoa.

1. The son. 2. The day. 3. The cows.

OBS.—The nominative case always follows the verb to
 whi h it belongs, as tá mé, I am; tá tú, thou art; tá sé,
 he is.

OBS.—The adjective *generally* follows the nouns which it
 qualifies. The exceptions to this rule, though few, will not
 be here pointed out, lest they should embarrass the learner.

¹ An is the only article in Irish: it has a definite signifi-
 cation, as an lá, *the* day. In the absence of the article the
 noun has an indefinite signification, as lá, a (any) day.

² Na is the plural form of the article an. This is the only
 form the article has in the plural.

4. Time and day. 5. Blind and slow. 6. Green and white. 7. A white swelling. 8. A long poem. 9. The stalk is green. 10. The day is long.

EXERCISE II.

THE VOWEL e.

ce, clay.

le, with.

é, he (him), it.

mé, I, me.

zé, a goose.

ré, he.

glé, pure.

rré, a dowry.

1. Ce aður rre. 2. An rre. 3. Le rre.
4. Zé bân. 5. Zé aður ce. 6. Mé aður ré.
7. Tá mé. 8. Tá ré. 9. Tá ce glé. 10. Sé
aður mé aður an rre.

-
1. Clay and a dowry. 2. The dowry. 3. With a dowry. 4. A white goose. 5. A goose and clay. 6. I and he. 7. I am. 8. He is. 9. Clay is pure. 10. He and I and the dowry.

EXERCISE III.

THE VOWEL i.

í, she (her).

min, fine,

im, butter.

ní, not.

inn, we (us).

rí, she.

ir, is (are).

rinn, we.

mil, honey.

tinn, sick

min, meal.

1. Τά μιν μιν. 2. Μιν αἷον μιλ. 3. Τά
 ριν. 4. 1ρ ριν. 5. Τά ρί ριν. 6. 1ρ ριν é.
 7. Μί μιλ í. 8. Sé, ρί, αἷον μέ. 9. Μιν, ριν,
 αἷον μιλ. 10. 1ρ μιν í.

1. Meal is fine. 2. Meal and honey. 3. We
 are. 4. It is we (we are). 5. She is sick.
 6. It is butter. 7. Not honey it (it is not
 honey). 8. He, she, and I. 9. Meal, butter,
 and honey. 10. Is meal it (it is meal).

OBS.—There are only two genders in Irish as in French.
 The gender of each word is pointed out in vocabulary at end
 of the book, where *m* denotes masculine and *f* feminine.
 The pronoun used will in most cases indicate the gender of
 the nouns. Sé and é are masculine. Sí and í feminine.

1ρ (pronounced like *iss* in *hiss*) is the *only* exception to
 the rule that ρ, when joined with e or i, is pronounced like
sh. 1ρ is more strongly and directly assertive in its meaning
 than τά. é and í are forms of ρé and ρí, and ριν is a form
 of ριν, pronouns, all of which shall be more fully explained.
 Here it is sufficient to say that they are the forms required
 to be used with the verb 1ρ.

EXERCISE IV.

THE VOWEL O.

boḡ, soft.	nór, habit.
coḡ, foot.	óḡ, young.
ṁo, thy.	olc, bad.
lom, bare.	ór, gold.
mo, my.	poll, a hole.
mór, great.	róρ, a rose.
no, or, nor.	ρo, this

1. Δὴ πολλὸν μόν. 2. Τοῦτο κακὸν ὄν. 3. Ὁρ
 βοῦς. 4. Τὰ μὲν ὄν μόν ἄγαν βοῦς. 5. Κορ
 ζομ. 6. Δὴ ὄν μόν γο. 7. Δὴ ὄν γο.
 8. Δὴ κακὸν ὄν γο. 9. Δὴ ὄν καὶ ὄν. 10. Μὲν
 ὄν ἄγαν ὄν.
-

1. The large hole. 2. Thy bad habit.
 3. Soft gold. 4. My rose is large and soft.
 5. A bare foot. 6. The rose large this (this
 large rose). 7. This rose. 8. This bad habit.
 9. The rose or gold. 10. My rose and gold.

OBS.—In short negative and interrogative sentences the verb is often omitted.

EXERCISE V.

THE VOWEL. *u*.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| κύ, a hound. | μὲν, a thing, affair. |
| κύ, the back. | σύ, thou. |
| οὖν, a fort. | ὕμ, fresh, new. |
| λύβ, a loop. | ὕμ, a prop, jamb. |

1. Δὴ κύ ἄγαν ὕμ. 2. Δὴ μὲν ὄν γο.
 3. Τὰ δὴ λύβ μόν. 4. Τὰ γὰρ ὕμ. 5. Τὰ δὴ
 κύ μόν. 6. Σύ ἄγαν κύ. 7. Μὲν λύβ. 8. Τὰ
 σύ μόν. 9. Δὴ κύ ὄν μόν γο. 10. Δὴ οὖν
 μόν γο.

¹Remember that unaccented final vowels are pronounced very short (p. 12).

²The possessive pronouns *mo*, *vo*, do not vary in form in the singular or plural number. So, *this*, is used in a very

1. The back and a prop. 2. This great affair. 3. The loop is large. 4. It is fresh. 5. The hound is big. 6. Thou and a hound. 7. My loop. 8. Thou art great. 9. This great bad hound. 10. This great fort.

NOTE.—The learner should notice the sound of *u* particularly, which is more like the Italian than the English *u*. Thus *cú* is not pronounced *kew*, but *coo*.

EXERCISE VI.

The following sentences contain all the words used in the foregoing exercises, and will form a very simple reading lesson. A translation is unnecessary.

binn melodious. *bó*, a cow. *pur*, a lip.

1. *Im úr, bán, aḡur olc.* 2. *Cré úr aḡur ḡar boḡ.* 3. *ḡé bán, bó ḡall aḡur cú móir.* 4. *Ṭá an rpré móir aḡur an mac óḡ.* 5. *Ṭá an lúb fḡḡa aḡur móir.* 6. *Ṭá me, Ṭá tú, Ṭá ré, Ṭá rinn.* 7. *Ṭá an ḡán binn.* 8. *Ṭá an urra fḡḡa.* 9. *Ḍṭ bán, boḡ, olc, aḡur móir.* 10. *Ir é an pur ro é.* 11. *Am fḡḡa aḡur lá olc.* 12. *Ní olc an lá é.* 13. *Mil úr aḡur ḡar ḡlar.* 14. *Ir í, ir inn.* 15. *Ṭá an nóir úr, aḡur Ṭá an rór bán.* 16. *An rpré ro aḡur na ba.* 17. *Le rór móir aḡur ḡar lom úr.*

peculiar way and never without the article. Thus in the above example, *an rór ro*, literally, *The rose this*, *ro* follows the article. The article, however, is not translated.

18. Ξέ ός αςυρ bó. 19. Αν πυρ ραοα αςυρ μόρι. 20. Αν cúλ ραοα αςυρ αν υπρα άριθ. 21. Τά tú τινη αςυρ τά ρέ οίε. 22. Κορ lom αςυρ πυρ βος. 23. Τά αν πολλ μόρι, αςυρ αν λúβ ρο ραοα.

DIPHTHONGS.

Though a diphthong is the union of two vowels in *one* sound, yet each vowel is pronounced and influences the proximate consonant.¹ There are thirteen diphthongs, viz., αε, αι, αο; εα, ει, εο, ευ; ια, ιο, ιυ; οι; υα, υι. Six of which, viz., αε, αο, εο, ευ, ια, υα, are *always* long, and, therefore, will not be marked with an accent in the following exercises; the other diphthongs are sometimes long and sometimes short.

EXERCISE VII.

THE LONG DIPHTHONGS.

αε,	sounds somewhat like	ay	in	may.
αο, ²	„	„	ao	„ gaol.
εο, ³	„	„	eo	„ yeoman.
ευ,	„	„	ai	„ air.
ια,	„	„	ea	„ fear
υα,	„	„	ua	„ truant.

¹ See page 13.

² This diphthong is pronounced in Connaught somewhat like *uee* in *queen*

³ eo is short in a very few words, which shall be shown when treating aspiration.

ae, ao, eo, eu, ia, ua.

aei, aol, eolai, eun, iarŷ, uan

aei, air.	iaŷ, ² they (them)
aoŷ, lime.	iarŷ, a fish.
beul, a mouth.	piŷ, pain.
ceol, music.	raoi, cheap, free.
uoai, ¹ dear.	reol, a sail.
eolai, knowledge.	riaŷ, they.
eun, a bird.	uan, a lamb.
fuai, cold.	

1. Eun aŷur iarŷ. 2. Eun uoi. 3. iarŷ
raoi. 4. An beul fuai. 5. Uan, iarŷ, aŷur
eun. 6. Ta uan uoi. 7. Eolai aŷur ceol.
8. Ta aei raoi. 9. Ir raoi iaŷ.³ 10. Seol
aŷur iarŷ.

1. A bird and a fish. 2. A dear bird. 3. A
cheap fish. 4. The cold mouth. 5. A lamb,
a fish, and a bird. 6. Lamb is dear. 7. Know-
ledge and music. 8. Air is cheap. 9. They
are cheap. 10. A sail and a fish.

¹ Uoi, the opposite to raoi, cheap.

² This form of the personal pronoun riaŷ is employed
after the assertive verb ir. (See obs. on Exercise III.)

³ Ir does not change in the plural.

THE VARIABLE DIPHTHONGS.

There are seven diphthongs which are sometimes long and sometimes short. The diphthong is said to be long when one of the vowels of which it is composed takes a full, long sound, and the other vowel is but slightly pronounced.

EXERCISE VIII.

THE VARIABLE DIPHTHONGS WHEN LONG.

In these varying diphthongs the *long* vowel is *always* marked with an accent :

άι, sounds somewhat like *awi* in *sawing*.

εά,	„	„	<i>a</i>	„	<i>far</i> .
έα, ¹	„	„	<i>ea</i>	„	<i>bear</i> .
εί, ²	„	„	<i>ei</i>	„	<i>reign</i> .
ίο,	„	„	<i>ea</i>	„	<i>fear</i> .
ιύ,	„	„	<i>ew</i>	„	<i>few</i> .
ói,	„	„	<i>oi</i>	„	<i>going</i>
úi,	„	„	<i>ui</i>	„	<i>ruin</i> .

άι, εά, έι, ίο, ιύ, όι, úι.

céιm, step.

cóiη, right.

ρεάηη, better.

ρίον, wine.

ριú, worthy.

ζεάηη, short.

ιη ρεάηη, best.

λέιm, a leap.

ρcάιλ, a shadow.

ριúλ, an eye.

¹ This diphthong with accent on *e* is now very seldom used, the long diphthong *eu* being more generally employed.

² Sometimes like *i* long in English

1. Céim aḡur rcaíl. 2. Tá ré cóir 3. 1r
feárr é. 4. 1r ríú é. 5. An léim 1r feárr.
6. Tá an léim ḡeárr. 7. Súil aḡur rcaíl.
8. 1r ríon é. 9. Tá an léim áro. 10. Céim
aḡur léim.

1. A step and a shadow. 2. It is just. 3. It
is better.¹ 4. He is worthy. 5. The best leap.¹
6. The leap is short. 7. Eye and shadow.
8. It is wine. 9. The leap is high. 10. A. step
and a leap.

EXERCISE IX.

THE VARIABLE DIPHTHONGS WHEN SHORT.

When a *variable* diphthong is written with-
out an accent, both vowels are short.

ai, sounds somewhat like *ai* in wassail.²

ea, „ „ ea „ heart.

eí, „ „ e „ berry.

io, „ „ i „ office.

iu,³ „ „ oo „ good.

oi, „ „ ui „ quill.

ui, „ „ ui „ guilt.

¹ The rules regarding the comparative and superlative will
be explained in another book.

² Very seldom like *e* in *err*, as in *ai*r, *on*, *upon*

³ *iu* is very seldom sounded short.

αι, εα, ει, ιο, ιυ, οι, υι.

αιλλ, a cliff.

βαιε, a town.

βαν, a woman.

βας, little.

βειτ, a question.

βει, a crime.

βειρ, pretty.

× βειρ, hard.

βειρ, a man.

βειρ, knowledge.

βειρ, fair, white.

βειρ, blood.

βειρ, bright, white.

βειρ, than.

βειρ, esteem.

βειρ, old.

1. βαν βειρ βειρ βειρ. 2. ιβ βειρ βειρ ιβ
3. βειρ βειρ βειρ. 4. βειρ βειρ βειρ βειρ.
5. βειρ βαν βειρ βειρ. 6. βειρ βαν βειρ βειρ βειρ
βειρ. 7. βειρ βειρ βειρ. 8. ιβ βειρ βειρ βειρ
βειρ βειρ. 9. βειρ βειρ βειρ βειρ. 10. βειρ βαν
βειρ βειρ.

1. A woman and a fair man. 2. It is a hard
question. 3. Blood and crime. 4. Knowledge
and great esteem. 5. The man is great.
6. The town is large and old. 7. A question
and a crime. 8. Is better wine than blood
(wine is better than blood). 9. A pretty little
town. 10. The cliff is white.

NOTE.—βειρ, *than*, is sometimes written βειρ.

EXERCISE X.

THE TRIPHTHONGS.

Δοι, εοι ιαι, ιυι, υαι.

The five triphthongs are formed from the long diphthongs (as above) by addition of *i*, which merely lengthens still more the sound of the diphthong, and gives a slender tone to the following letter.

The learner has doubtless noticed that the verbs used hitherto (τά and ιρ) have not changed in person or number. This shall be made clear further on.

× βιαίη, an axe.	φυσίμ, a sound.
κυίη, quiet, still.	μαίη, means.
× υαί, a dunce.	ραι, a sage.
φει, flesh, meat.	υίη, leisure, time.

1. βιαίη άγυρ φει. 2. Σαί άγυρ υαί.
 3. Ιρ φεάρι ραι ιονά υαί. 4. Τά ρέ κυίη.
 5. Φυσίμ άρι. 6. Ιρ υαί μόρι έ. 7. Ιρ
 ραι έ. 8. Υίη άγυρ μαίη. 9. Σαί μόρι
 10. Τά άη υίη κυίη.

-
1. An axe and flesh. 2. A sage and a dunce.
 3. A sage is better than a dunce. 4. He is
 quiet. 5. A high sound. 6. He is a great
 dunce. 7. He is a sage. 8. Leisure and means.
 9. A great sage. 10. The time is quiet.

EXERCISE XI.

A second easy reading lesson is here given containing the words used from the beginning:

1. Im bán, ašur iarš úr, ašur řion řionn.
2. Bean óš, ašur řear mór áro. 3. Feoil olc, im oaror, ašur iarš bán. 4. Mac beaš, cú olc, ašur na ba. 5. Tá min mín ašur mil řaror. 6. Uan bán, ašur šé óš, ašur cú mór. 7. Šé óš mór ašur eun oear. 8. Ir řiú é an mear. 9. Šar boš šlar, ašur rór bán mór. 10. Tá an řcáil šearr ašur an lá řaro. 11. Am olc ašur šearr. 12. Ir řearr feoil ioná řion. 13. Cúl ašur urra ašur řcáil. 14. Tá an oán olc ašur an ceol binn. 15. Tá an řéol mór áro ašur bán. 16. Tá tú tinn, tá řé óš, tá řinn řuar, ašur tá řaro olc. 17. Baile beaš olc ašur poll mór. 18. Tá an lá šearr, ašur ir řearr mé ioná iar. 19. Céim olc ašur an léim áro řo. 20. Ir í, ir é, ir inn, ir iar. 21. An beul mór ašur an pur beaš. 22. Tá řé oall, řean, tinn, ašur ir olc é an mac. 23. Ir eun an šé. 24. Cor lom ašur ac mór bán áro. 25. Tá an nór úr, ašur an řrré mór. 26. Řior ašur eolar ašur ceirt. 27. Dol šeal, ašur cré úr, ašur ór oaror. 28. Ir ruo řaror ašur olc é. 29. Tá cor olc ašur ní cór i. 30. Tá aer áro ašur řaror. 31. Tá an lúb řo mór ašur řaro. 32. Tá an ail áro ašur mór. 33. Oaror ašur řaror, ašur řear ciuin. 34. řuaim áro ašur biail lom. 35. 'Or ašur maoim ašur uain.

EXERCISE XII.

CONSONANTS COMBINED.

The following combinations of consonants do not coalesce, and a very short vowel is heard generally between them as in the English words *alarm*, *film*, etc. There is no difficulty in their pronunciation :

cn, ɣn, lb, lɣ, lm, mn, mb, mɣ, pm, pn.

bopb, violent.

caol, slender.

capn, a heap, pile of stones.

cláp, a table, a board.

cnoc, a hill.

colm, a dove.

copn, a goblet.

peapɣ, anger.

ɣapɣ, fierce.

ɣnó, business, work.

ɣopm, blue.

mná, women.

rcolb, a splinter.

pealɣ, a chase.

peanɣ, lean.

teanɣa, a tongue.

ɣiom, heavy.

1. Na mná aɣur an colm. 2. Tá an rcolb caol. 3. Tá peapɣ ɣapɣ. 4. Capn aɣur cnoc. 5. Sealeɣ aɣur ɣnó. 6. Copn aɣur

OBS.—The vowel sound coming between these letters is very short. A few other combinations shall be dealt with further on. nɣ has but one simple sound, which with a slender vowel is like *ng* in *sing*, and when broad like *ng* in *song*. Both sounds are heard in the word *longing*. C and ɣ are not silent before n, but are pronounced by the introduction of a *very short* vowel, as above, in cnoc and ɣnó.

clár trom. 7. Tá an ghnó trom. 8 Colm
 reanng hóm aghur coim trom. 9. An cnoc
 hóm aghur reanng. 10. Tá an teanngab boib.

1. The women and the dove. 2. The splin-
 ter is slender. 3. Anger is fierce. 4. A pile
 (of stones) and a hill. 5. A chase and work.
 6. A goblet and a heavy table. 7. The work
 is heavy. 8. A lean blue dove and a heavy
 goblet. 9. The blue hill and a chase. 10.
 The tongue is violent.

EXERCISE XIII.

NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVES.

The following common nouns will afford an
 Exercise in spelling, and in applying the fore-
 going Rules. They are given with their quali-
 fying adjective, and are mostly of the mascu-
 line gender; the feminine adjective requiring
 a change which shall be explained when treat-
 ing of aspiration. The adjective in Irish
 generally follows the noun. A few new words
 will be here introduced:

airgeas ríor, money down (i.e., ready money)

amabán deapóil, a wretched fool

apán geal, white bread.

apal fann, a weak ass.

ball ríán, a healthy member

báð caol, a narrow boat
 báð obann, sudden death.
 bean tinn, a sick woman
 bean uafal, a lady.
 caílin deaí, a pretty girl
 capall láidir, a strong horse
 cara óí, a dear friend.
 cat dail, a blind cat.
 clár tinn, a dry board.
 cnoc mín, a smooth hill.
 crann gláí, a green tree.
 crúicín lán, a full jar.
 X cuan rocaí, a safe harbour.
 cuile lán, a full vein.
 doras daingean, a firm door.
 duille deaí, a faded leaf.
 duine uafal, a gentleman.
 eolaí cinnte, certain knowledge.
 eun gorm, a blue bird.
 fáinne cruinn, a round ring.
 fear beo, a living man.
 fear úr, fresh grass.
 focal boib, a violent word.
 gaoil óg, a young relation.
 gar donn, a brown stalk.
 gé breac, a speckled goose.
 iars follám, wholesome fish.
 iní lom, a bare island.
 lá fada, a long day.
 léim árd, a high leap.

leite fuaḡ, cold stirabout.
 long lárui, a strong ship.
 maidin áluinn, a beautiful morning
 málá lán a full bag
 mil úr, fresh honey.
 móin tuiḡ, a dry bog.
 muneul feaḡ, a slender neck.
 muintir íorál, low people.
 neul foilléir, a bright cloud.
 nóir olc, a bad habit.
 páiróin pionn, a fair child.
 pobál fial, generous people.
 poirt caoin, a tender tune.
 rór deaḡ, a red rose.
 rúo beaḡ, a little thing.
 raoi ḡlic, a cunning sage.
 rcolaire cluḡte, an expert scholar
 reoḡ oḡair, a costly jewel.
 rḡeul fuaḡic, a pleasant story.
 ronair buan, lasting happiness.
 rráio áir, a high street.
 X rúḡán úr, a fresh hay-rope.
 teanḡa uaḡál, a noble tongue.
 teuo teann, a tight string.
 tinneair ḡairḡ, a severe sickness.
 tui áluinn, a beautiful country.
 tobair ḡlan, a clean well.
 uirḡe bán, white water.
 uilár lom, a bare floor.
 uirá laḡ, a weak prop.

The following are a few examples of participles used as adjectives, which scarcely require explanation :

σομαρ φορταίτε, an opened door.

σορν ούντα, a shut fist.

ρυννεος ροιντε, a divided window.

ιαρς ράιλλτε, salted fish.

οιλεάν ρζηορτα, a ravaged isle.

τεμε λαρτα, a lighted fire.

The following examples are very simple, and show the genitive case of a few words :

βαινε bó, milk of a cow, i.e., cow's milk.

κορν υιρζε, a cup of water.

φόο mónα, a sod of turf.

γλοινε βαινε, a glass of milk.

ζορτ καβάιρτε, a field of cabbage.

πεδον ιαριον, an iron pen (i.e., a pen of iron).

πολλ mónα, a bog hole (hole of a bog).

τιόκαιρε Θε, mercy of God.

EXERCISE XIV.

A FEW SHORT PHRASES WITH IDIOMS.

αζαμ (prepositional pronoun), at me.

αν (interrogative sign), is? whether?

βιιρ (verb), break.

κειο (verb), believe.

οευν (verb), make, do.

ρίορ (adjective), true.

ζο (sign of adverb), to.

leat (prepositional pronoun), with thee.
 liom (do.) with me (mine).
 ná (sign of negative imper.), do not.
 rin, that.
 rlan, well, safety, security.
 tís (verb), come.
 uaim (prep. pron.), from me.

1. Tá ré agam. 2. Tá ré uaim. 3. Ná
 bhuir é. 4. I r liom é. 5. Slán leat. 6. An
 fíor rin? 7. Ní fíor é. 8. Ná ciero é.
 9. Deun r. 10. Tís go ciuin.

1. It is at me (I have it). 2. It is from me
 (wanting to me). 3. Do not break it. 4. It is
 with me (it is mine). 5. Safety with you (fare-
 well). 6. Whether true that (is that true)?
 7. Not true it (it is not true). 8. Do not be-
 lieve it. 9. Do this. 10. Come quietly.

OBS.—Prepositions in Irish are often compounded with
 pronouns. A few of these *prepositional pronouns* are shown
 in the above exercise. agam from ag, at or with, and me,
 me; liom from le, with (or in possession of), and mé; leat
 from le and tú; uaim from ua or ó, from and mé. The
 idea expressed in English by the verb *to have*, is expressed
 in Irish by the verb *to be*, with the aid of the preposition
 ag in its compound form, as in the phrase tá ré agam, *it is*
with me, I have it. *I have it not*, or *I want it*, is expressed
 by tá ré uaim, *it is from me, or wanting to me.* *I possess*
or own it, is expressed by the above phrase, i r liom é, *it is*
with me, it is mine.

The learner will remember that in short interrogative or
 negative sentences the verb is often omitted. An in the
 above exercise is the sign of interrogation. ná is used in

the sense of the English *do not*—Imp. $\zeta\omicron$ before an adjective gives it the force of an adverb. $\varsigma\iota\eta$ is used in the same way as $\rho\omicron$. In the above exercise they occur without a noun, and consequently do not require the article.

EXERCISE XV.

SHORT PHRASES.

$\Delta\zeta\Delta\tau$ (prepositional pronoun), at thee.

$\Delta\iota\varsigma\iota$ (do.) at her.

$\Delta\iota\zeta\epsilon$ (do.) at him.

$\beta\alpha\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$, milk.

$\beta\eta\acute{o}\zeta$, a shoe.

$\varsigma\iota\Delta$, who?

$\epsilon\Delta\zeta\iota\Delta$, fear.

$\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$ (prep. pron.), with him.

$\lambda\iota\eta\eta$ (do.), with us.

$\omicron\varsigma\eta\Delta\tau$, hunger.

$\omicron\eta\Delta\iota\eta\eta$ (prep. pron.), on us.

$\omicron\eta\mu$ (do.), on me.

$\omicron\eta\tau$ (do.), on thee.

$\tau\zeta\iota\Delta\eta$, a knife.

$\tau\Delta\eta\tau$, thirst.

$\upsilon\Delta\iota\tau$ (prep. pron.), from thee.

1. $\tau\Delta$ $\beta\eta\acute{o}\zeta$ $\Delta\zeta\Delta\tau$. 2. $\tau\Delta$ $\Delta\eta\iota\Delta\eta$ $\Delta\iota\zeta\epsilon$

3. $\tau\Delta$ $\beta\alpha\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\Delta\iota\varsigma\iota$. 4. $\varsigma\iota\Delta$ $\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$ $\Delta\eta$ $\tau\zeta\iota\Delta\eta$ $\tau\eta\eta$?

5. $\iota\tau$ $\lambda\iota\eta\eta$ ι . 6. $\tau\Delta$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\upsilon\Delta\iota\tau$. 7. $\tau\Delta$ $\epsilon\Delta\zeta\iota\Delta$ $\omicron\eta\mu$

8. $\tau\Delta$ $\tau\Delta\eta\tau$ $\omicron\eta\Delta\iota\eta\eta$. 9. $\tau\Delta$ $\omicron\varsigma\eta\Delta\tau$ $\omicron\eta\mu$.

10. $\tau\Delta$ $\varsigma\epsilon\iota\tau$ $\Delta\zeta\Delta\mu$ $\omicron\eta\tau$.

1. A shoe is with thee (you have a shoe).

Bread is with him (he has bread). 3. Milk

is with her (she has milk). 4. Who with that knife (whose is that knife). 5. It is with us (it is ours). 6. It is from thee (you want it). 7. Fear is on me (I fear). 8. Thirst is on us (we thirst). 9. Hunger is on me (I am hungry). 10. A question is with me on you (I have a question for you).

A few other prepositional pronouns are here introduced ; as, Δίγε from Δε and έ. Δίεί from Δε and ί. Δεατ from Δε and tú. ΔεΔιnn from Δε and inn, Δειτ from Δε and πέ. Διnn, from Δε and inn. Δαίτ from uΔ and tú. Δαιnn from uΔ and inn. Ορm from Διτ and me. Ορτ from Διτ and tú. ΟρΔιnn from Διτ and inn.

OBS.—The idiom of the Irish language requires that in giving expression to sensations, such as hunger, thirst, fear, happiness, etc., the verb substantive be used with the prepositional pronouns ορm, ορτ, etc., as above, in the phrase, *hunger is on me*, etc., or Διom, etc., to express liking, dislike, desire, etc., as ττ Δίλ Διom έ, *I like it*. Lit.—*It is pleasure with me*. ττ mίΔn Διom έ—*I wish it (it is a wish with me)*. *Whose?* (interrogative) is expressed as above cίΔ Δειτ, *who with*.

EXERCISE XVI.

In the following exercises a few new words are introduced, which afford further examples of all the rules as to sound, etc. Words previously used are not given in the vocabulary to this or the succeeding exercises, and a translation is unnecessary. All words are given in vocabulary at end :

OBS.—*I know*, is expressed by τά τιοτ ΔεΔm, i.e., *I have knowledge*, or literally, *knowledge is at or with me*. *I prefer*, is expressed by ττ πέΔττ Διom, i.e., *it is better with me*. See obs. on Exercise XV.

aca (prep. pron.), with them.	bun, the bottom.
acinn (do.), with us.	ceart, right.
air, on, on him.	corp, a body
anam, a soul.	mian, desire.
bairr, the top.	mair, a dish.
bread, a trout.	rcuab, a broom.
brioc, a badger.	reun, prosperity, happiness.
brioga, shoes.	rrian, a bridle.

A. 1. Tá mé tinn. 2. Tá tú ceart. 3. Tá ré mór. 4. Tá rí áro. 5. Tá rinn beag. 6. Tá ríad rlan. 7. Tá an lá fuar. 8. Anam agus corp. 9. Brioc agus bread. 10. Bairr agus bun.

B. 1. Tá reun ort. 2. Tá fearg ort. 3. Tá rian agam. 4. Tá airgead uaim. 5. Tá maoin agaim. 6. Tá mair ac. 7. Tá rrian air. 8. Tá rior agam. 9. Tá rior agaim. 10. Tá ráinne airge.

C. 1. Is liom an tobair. 2. Is leir na brioga. 3. Cía leir an mac? 4. Cía leir an rcuab rin? 5. Is linn iad. 6. Is leat an cat. 7. Is leat an rion dearg. 8. Is liom an málá rin. 9. Is fearr liom ór ioná airgead. 10. Is mian liom rior.

EXERCISE XVII.

áil, pleasure.	róil, while.
ainm, a name.	rór, yet.
aoir, age.	gan, without.
bí, be thou (verb).	go róil, yet, for a while.
cad, what?	gail, weep.
ciannoir, what way (how)	léim (verb), leap.
cuir, put.	míada, dishes.
cúir, cause.	míre (pron. emph.),
cuma, equal, indifferent	me, myself.
duit (prep. pron.), ¹ to	ól (verb), drink.
thee.	ól, evil.
dún (verb), shut.	rior, down.
fan, stay, wait.	ruar, up.
féin, self.	tóg, lift.

A. 1. An leat-rá an rcuab? 2. Ní liom-rá an fáinne. 3. An áil leat me? 4. Ní mian liom ríon. 5. Ní glar an feur ro. 6. An mac duit míre? 7. An fear-rá leat bainne ioná uirge? 8. Ní báo long. 9. Ní mé an fear. 10. An áil leir míre?

B. 1. Ná veun ól. 2. Ná bí bog. 3. Ná gail gan cúir. 4. Dún an doir. 5. Fan

¹ Duit is a *prepositional pronoun* made up of do, to; and tu. Cuma expresses *indifference* as in the above. Ir cuma liom é, *It is equal with me. I don't care.*

² Míre is an *emphatic form* of mé, tu-rá of tú, liom-rá and leat-rá of liom, and leat, and others which will be seen. They are used when *direct possession* is expressed.

ζαν εαζλα. 6. Νά θευν ολε οριαινη. 7. Τόζ
 ρυαρ ί. 8. Cuy ρίορ να μιαρα. 9. Νά όλ ρη
 φόρ. 10. Νά cuy ολε ορη.

C. 1. 1ρ cumα liom ρη. 2. Cαο é αν ηυο
 ρο? 3. 1ρ liom ρέιν é. 4. Θευν ρη ζο cεαρτ.
 5. Cιαννορ τά τυ? 6. Cαο διορ τυ? 7. Cαο ιρ
 αινη ουιτ? 8. Cαο e ρη? 9. Ραν ζο ρόιλ.
 10. Λέιν ρυαρ.

D. 1. Νά ζυιλ ζο ρόιλ. 2. 1ρ μηρε αν ρεαρ.
 3. Αν é ρη é? 4. Νί ρζιαν é. 5. 1ρ cumα
 λεατ é. 6. Νί μιαν λειρ αν ηυο ρο. 7. 1ρ
 μόρ ιρ μιαν λειρ. 8. Αν τριom é ρη? 9. Τά
 εαζλα ορη. 10. Νί cεαρτ é ρο.

EXERCISE XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

ανίορ, up (from below).	φορζαίλ, open.
ανη ρη, there (in that).	λεαν, follow.
ανη ρο, here (in this).	μεαραιμ, I think.
ανοιρ, now.	μύρζαίλ, awake.
ανυαρ, down (from above).	νάιρε, shame.
	πάν, a spade.
cαιντ, talk.	ρεαρ, stand.
ceíl, conceal.	ταμαίλλ, a while.
θειρη, haste.	ταρ, come.
ρίηυννε, truth.	τρείζ, abandon.

1. ʔorɣaɪl an ʋorɔr. Open the door.
2. ʔar anioɾ. Come up.
3. mʊrɣaɪl anoiɾ é. Waken him now.
4. ʔar aɣur lean é. Come and follow him.
5. ʋeun caɪnt liom. Talk with me (i.e., do talk).
6. meɔraɪm an lɔɾuɔr. I think the day cold.
7. nɔ ʔréɪɣ caɾɔ ʔioɾ. Desert not a true friend
8. Seɔr ruɔr anoiɾ. Stand up now.
9. ʔar anuɔr linn. Come down with us.
10. ʔá nɔɪɾe aɪɾ. Shame is on him (he is ashamed).
11. ʔan ɣo ʔóɪl. Stay (for) a while.
12. nɔ ceɪl ʔíɪɪnne. Conceal not truth.
13. ʋeun ʋeɪɾɪɾ. Make haste.
14. Caʋ é an lɔ? What is the day?
(What day is it?)
15. ʔá ʔeɔɾɣ aɪɾ. Anger is on him (he is angry).
16. An aɪl leaɾ é? Whether pleasure with
you it? (Do you like it?)
17. Cuɪɾ ʔioɾ an ʔán. Put down the spade.
18. ʔá ʔé ann ɾɪn. He is there (lit., "in that").
19. ʔá mé ann ɾo. I am here ("in this").
20. ʔan liom ʔamall. Stay with me a little
beaɣ. ile.

EXERCISE XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| αρ, out, out of. | λεατ-ρα (emphat |
| βειν, bring. | with thee. |
| εéαο, a hundred. | μίλε, a thousand. |
| οαm, to me. | νίοr, sign of compara- |
| ράίλτε, welcome. | tive. |
| ρίονα, of wine (gen.). | ρα(emphatic suffix, see |
| ζευr, sharp. | note 2, page 36). |
| ζλαc, take. | ράrτα, satisfied. |
| λάιοr, strong. | |
| 1. Ir λάιοr αν ρεαρ | Is strong the man he |
| έ. | (he is a strong man). |
| 2. Ir οεαρ αν cαίλιν í | Is pretty the girl she |
| rín. | that (that is a pretty |
| | girl). |
| 3. βειν ζλοine uirze | Bring (to) me a glass of |
| οαm. | water. |
| 4. Cuirteine λαρτααρ. | Put a lighted fire out. |
| 5. Αν í ρο μο rζιαν- | Whether (is) it this my |
| ρα? | knife? (is this my |
| | knife.) |
| 6. Ir ζευr αν rζιαν- | Is sharp the knife this |
| ρο. | (this knife is sharp). |
| 7. Τά μέράrτα ανοir. | I am satisfied now. |
| 8. Τά μέ νίοr ρεάrr. | I am better. |
| 9. Αν μιαν λεατ-ρα | Whether (is) a wish |
| ζλοine ρίονα? | with you (do you wish) |
| | a glass of wine? |
| 10. Ní μιαν λιom ρίον. | Not desire with me wine |
| | (I do not wish wine). |

11. Τά ἀπὸν ἀζαμ. Bread is with me (I have bread).
12. Ἀν λεατ-ρα ἀν ῥῥῖαν-ρο? Whether with thee the knife this? (is this your knife?)
13. Ὀλ ρυαρ ἐ. Drink it up.
14. Céad míle fáilte. A hundred thousand welcomes.
15. Ὡλακαπὸν ἀζυρῖμ. Take bread and butter.
16. Cuir ar anteiné. Put it on the fire.
17. Cíannor tá tú How (what way) are you now?
18. Ἰρ βορῖν οὐντα ἐ. It is a shut fist.
19. Ἰρζορτεαβάρτε ἐ. It is a garden of cabbage.
20. Τά βειρῖν ορῖμ. A hurry is on me (I am in a hurry).

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN VOCABULARY.

<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>num.</i> numeral.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>part.</i> participle.
<i>art.</i> article.	<i>partic.</i> particle.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>pass.</i> passive.
<i>emph.</i> emphatic.	<i>pl.</i> plural.
<i>f.</i> feminine.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>gen.</i> genitive.	<i>pr. pron.</i> prepositional pronoun.
<i>imp.</i> imperative.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.
<i>int.</i> interrogative.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>v.</i> verb.
<i>n.</i> noun.	
<i>neg.</i> negative.	

VOCABULARY

OF ALL WORDS IN THIS BOOK.

Δ, <i>pron.</i> his, her, its.	Δνωαρ, <i>adv.</i> down
Δαα, <i>pr. pron.</i> with them.	(from above).
Δζ, <i>prep.</i> at, with.	Δολ, <i>n. m.</i> lime.
Δζαινν, <i>pr. pron.</i> at us.	Δραν, <i>n. m.</i> bread.
Δζαμ, <i>pr. pron.</i> at me.	'Δρο, <i>adj.</i> high.
Δζατ, <i>pr. pron.</i> at thee.	Δρ, <i>prep.</i> out of, from.
Δζυρ, <i>conj.</i> and.	Δρδλ, <i>n. m.</i> an ass.
Διαι, <i>pr. pron.</i> at her.	Δτ, <i>n. m.</i> a swelling.
Διζε, <i>pr. pron.</i> at him.	βδ, <i>n. f. pl.</i> cows (see
'Διλ, <i>n. f.</i> pleasure.	βό).
Διλλ, <i>n. f.</i> a cliff.	βδσ, <i>n. m.</i> a boat.
Δινμ, <i>n. m.</i> a name.	βδλε, <i>n. m.</i> a town.
Διρ, <i>prep.</i> on, on him,	βδιννε, <i>n. m.</i> milk.
Διρζεαδ, <i>n. m.</i> silver, money.	βδιννε, <i>n. m.</i> of milk
'Δλ, <i>n. m.</i> a brood.	(<i>genitive</i>).
Δλυνν, <i>adj.</i> beautiful.	βδλλ, <i>n. m.</i> a member.
Δμ, <i>n. m.</i> time.	βδν, <i>adj.</i> white.
Δμαδσδν, <i>n. m.</i> a fool.	βδρρ, <i>n. m.</i> the top.
Δν, <i>article</i> , the.	βδρ, <i>n. m.</i> death.
Δν, <i>int. partic.</i> whether?	βεδζ, <i>adj.</i> little.
Δναμ, <i>n. m.</i> soul.	βεδν, <i>n. f.</i> a woman
Δνιορ, <i>adv.</i> up (from below).	βερρ, <i>verb</i> , bring.
Δνν ριν, <i>adv.</i> there.	βεδ, <i>adj.</i> alive.
Δνν ρο, <i>adv.</i> here.	βευλ, <i>n. m.</i> a mouth.
Δνοιρ, <i>adv.</i> now	βι, <i>verb</i> , be (<i>imp.</i>).
	βιδιλ, <i>n. f.</i> an axe.
	βινν, <i>adj.</i> melodious.
	βό, <i>n. f.</i> a cow.

- bó, *n. f. gen.* of a cow.
 boz, *adj.* soft.
 boꝛb, *adj.* violent.
 breac, *adj.* speckled.
 breac, *n. m.* a trout.
 bꝛꝛ, *verb*, break.
 bꝛoc, *n. m.* a badger.
 bꝛóz, *n. f.* a shoe.
 bꝛózð, *n. f. pl.* shoes.
 buan, *adj.* lasting.
 bun, *n. m.* the bottom.
 Cás, *int. partic.* where?
 Cab, *n. m.* a mouth.
 Cabáꝛte, *n. m.* cabbage.
 Cao, *int. adv.* what?
 Cailín, *n. m.* a girl.
 Caint, *n. f.* talk.
 Caoin, *adj.* tender.
 Caol, *adj.* slender.
 Capall, *n. m.* a horse.
 Carð, *n. m.* and *f.* a friend.
 Carꝛ, *n. m.* a heap, pile of stones.
 Cat, *n. m.* a cat.
 Céad, *num. adj.* a hundred.
 Ceapꝛ, *adj.* right.
 Ceil, *verb*, conceal.
 Céim, *n. f.* a step.
 Ceirꝛ, *n. f.* a question.
 Ceol, *n. m.* music.
 Cid, *int. pron.* who?
 Cid leir, *pr. pron.* whose, who with.
 Cidannor, *adv.* how?
 Cinnce, *adj.* certain.
 Ciun, *adj.* quiet, still.
 Clár, *n. m.* a table, a board.
 Clirꝛte, *adj.* expert, active.
 Cnoc, *n. m.* a hill.
 Coir, *n. f.* a crime.
 Cóir, *adj.* just.
 Colm, *n. m.* a dove.
 Corꝛ, *n. m.* a goblet, a horn, a cup.
 Corp, *n. m.* a body.
 Cor, *n. f.* a foot.
 Crann, *n. m.* a tree.
 Cré, *n. f.* clay, earth.
 Cꝛeo, *verb*, believe.
 Cꝛom, *adj.* crooked.
 Cꝛuinn, *adj.* round.
 Cꝛúirꝛcín, *n. m.* a small jar.
 Cú, *n. m.* and *f.* a hound.
 Cuð, *n. m.* a harbour.
 Cuir, *verb*, put.
 Cúir, *n. f.* a cause

Cuirle, <i>n. f.</i> a vein.	Duit, <i>pr. pron.</i> to thee.
Cúl, <i>n. m.</i> the back, the poll.	Dún, <i>n. m.</i> a fort.
Cumad, <i>adj.</i> equal, in- different.	Dún, <i>verb</i> , shut.
Dá, <i>num.</i> two.	Dúntad, <i>pas. part.</i> shut.
Daingean, <i>adj.</i> strong.	'E, <i>pron.</i> he, him, it.
Dall, <i>adj.</i> blind.	Eadla, <i>n. m.</i> fear.
Dam, <i>pr. pron.</i> to me.	Eolad, <i>n. m.</i> knowledge.
Dán, <i>n. m.</i> a poem.	Eun, <i>n. m.</i> a bird.
Daoi, <i>n. m.</i> a dunce.	Fad, <i>n. m.</i> a spade- handle.
Dor, <i>adj.</i> dear.	Fada, <i>adj.</i> long.
De, <i>prep.</i> of.	Fáilte, <i>n. f.</i> welcome.
Dé, <i>n. m.</i> of God (<i>gen.</i> of Dia).	Fáinne, <i>n. m.</i> a ring.
Dearg, <i>adj.</i> red.	Fairring, <i>adj.</i> wide.
Deapoil, <i>adj.</i> wretched.	Fál, <i>n. m.</i> a wall.
Dear, <i>adj.</i> handsome.	Fan, <i>verb</i> , stay.
Deirir, <i>n. f.</i> haste.	Fann, <i>adj.</i> weak.
Deun, <i>verb</i> , do, make.	Fár, <i>n. m.</i> growth.
Dia, <i>n. m.</i> God.	Fea, <i>n. m.</i> a man.
Díl, <i>adj.</i> dear, fond.	Fearg, <i>n. f.</i> anger.
Diur, <i>adj.</i> hard, diffi- cult.	Feárr, <i>comp. adj.</i> bet- ter.
Do, <i>pron.</i> thy.	Féin, <i>pron.</i> self, own.
Dó, <i>num.</i> two.	Feoil, <i>n. f.</i> flesh, meat.
Donn, <i>adj.</i> brown.	Feur, <i>n. m.</i> grass.
Dorad, <i>n. m.</i> a door.	Fial, <i>adj.</i> generous.
Dorin, <i>n. m.</i> a fist.	Fion, <i>n. m.</i> wine.
Duille, <i>n. m.</i> a leaf.	Fionad, <i>n. m.</i> of wine (<i>genitive</i>).
Duine, <i>n. m.</i> a man.	Fionn, <i>adj.</i> fair, white.
	Fior, <i>adj.</i> true.

- ʔioʔ, *n. m.* knowledge. ʔno, *n. m.* work, busi-
 ʔipinne, *n. f.* truth. ness.
 ʔiú, *adj.* worthy. ʔo, *prep.* to (before an
 ʔocal, *n. m.* a word. adjective changes it
 ʔoo, *n. m.* a sod. into *ac* adverb).
 ʔóil, *n. f.* a while. ʔo ʔóil, *adv.* phrase
 ʔollám, *adj.* whole- awhile, for awhile.
 some. ʔoim, *adj.* blue.
 ʔór, *adv.* yet. ʔoic, *n. m.* a field, gar-
 ʔorʔail, *verb*, open. den.
 ʔorʔailte, *pass. part.* ʔuil, *verb*, weep.
 opened. 'i, *pron.* she, her.
 ʔuam, *n. f.* a sound. 1ao, *pron.* they, them
 ʔuar, *adj.* cold. 1aion, *n. m.* iron.
 ʔuil, *n. f.* blood. 1aion, *n. m.* of iron
 ʔuinneoʔ, *n. f.* a window (genitive).
 ʔan, *prep.* without. 1aʔʔ, *n. m.* a fish.
 ʔaol, *n. m.* a relative. 1m, *n. m.* butter.
 ʔaʔʔ, *adj.* fierce. 1nn, *pron.* we, us.
 ʔar, *n. m.* a stalk. 1niʔ, *n. f.* an island.
 ʔé, *n. m.* a goose. 1oná, *adv.* than.
 ʔeal, *adj.* bright, white. 'ioʔal, *adj.* low.
 ʔeáʔʔ, *adj.* short. iʔ, *verb*, is.
 ʔeup, *adj.* sharp. lá, *n. m.* a day.
 ʔlac, *verb*, take. laʔʔ, *adj.* weak.
 ʔlan, *adj.* clean. láioiʔ, *adj.* strong.
 ʔlaʔ, *adj.* green. lán, *adj.* full.
 ʔlé, *adj.* pure, bright. laʔʔa, *pass. part.*
 ʔlic, *adj.* cunning. lighted.
 ʔlome, *n. f.* glass, a le, *prep.* with.
 glass. lean, *verb*, follow.

- λεατ, *pr. pron.* with thee.
 λεατ-ρα *emph. pr. pron.,* with thee.
 لەίμ, *n. f.* a leap.
 لەίμ, *verb,* leap.
 لەիր, *pr. pron.* with him.
 لەίτε, *n. m.* stirabout, gruel.
 لەین, *pr. pron.* with us.
 لەіом, *pr. pron.* with me.
 لەіом-ра, *emph. pr. pron.* with me.
 لەом, *adj.* bare.
 لەоң, *n. f.* a ship.
 لەúb, *n. f.* a loop.
 мá, *conj.* if.
 мáс, *n. m.* a son.
 маіоm, *n. f.* morning.
 мáла, *n. m.* a bag.
 маll, *adj.* slow.
 маоm, *n. f.* means, wealth.
 мé, *pron.* me.
 меар, *n. m.* esteem.
 меар, *verb,* think, regard.
 меардам, *verb (first pers. indic.),* I think.
 мiан, *n. m.* a desire, wish.
- мiар, *n. f.* a dish.
 мiарá, *n. f. pl.* dishes.
 мil, *n. f.* honey.
 мiле, *num. adj.* a thousand.
 мin, *n. f.* meal.
 мін, *adj.* fine, smooth.
 мiре, *emph. pron.* I, myself.
 мná, *n. f.* women (*pl.* of беаn).
 мо, *pron.* my.
 мóиn, *n. f.* turf, a bog.
 мóná, *n. f.* of turf (*genitive*).
 мóи, *adj.* great, large.
 муіneул, *n. m.* a neck.
 муіntиr, *n. f.* people.
 мúргáи, *verb,* waken.
 на, *art. pl.,* the.
 нá, *neg. partic.* do not.
 'нá, *adv.* than (*contracted for* ioná).
 нáиpe, *n. f.* shame.
 neул, *n. m.* a cloud.
 нi, *neg. adv.* not.
 нioр, *adv.* the comparative sign.
 но, *conj.* or, nor.
 нóр, *n. m.* habit, custom

- 'O, *prep.* from.
 Ob, *verb*, refuse.
 Obann, *adj.* sudden.
 Ocrad, *n. m.* hunger.
 Oγ, *adj.* young.
 Oileán, *n. m.* an island.
 'Ol, *verb*, drink.
 Olc, *adj.* bad, wicked.
 Olc, *n. m.* evil.
 'Or, *n. m.* gold.
 Orainn, *pr. pron.* on us.
 Orm, *pr. pron.* on me.
 Ort, *pr. pron.* on thee.
 páirce, *n. m.* a child.
 páirceín, *n. m.* a little child, an infant.
 Peann, *n. m.* a pen.
 Pían, *n. f.* pain.
 Píe, *n. f.* pitch.
 Píe, *n. f.* a pea.
 Pobal, *n. m.* a people.
 Poll, *n. m.* a hole.
 Port, *n. m.* a tune.
 Pur, *n. m.* a lip.
 Rán, *n. f.* a spade.
 Ró, *prefix*, very, too much.
 Roinnte, *pass. part.* divided.
 Ror, *n. m.* a promontory
 Rór, *n. m.* a rose.
 Ruó, *n. m.* a thing, affair.
 Sa, *suffix*, an emphatic particle.
 Sáill, *verb*, salt.
 Sáillte, *pass. part.* salted.
 Saoi, *n. m.* a sage.
 Saoir, *adj.* free, cheap.
 Sáirta, *pass. part.* satisfied.
 Scáil, *n. f.* a shadow
 Scolaire, *n. m.* a scholar
 Scolb, *n. m.* a splinter.
 Scuab, *n. f.* a broom, besom.
 Sé, *pron.* he, it.
 Sealγ, *n. f.* a chase.
 Sean, *adj.* old.
 Seang, *adj.* slender, lean
 Seairγ, *adv.* withered.
 Seair, *verb*, stand.
 Seob, *n. m.* a jewel.
 Seol, *n. m.* a sail.
 Seun, *n. m.* prosperity, happiness.
 Sgeul, *n. m.* a story.
 Sγian, *n. f.* a knife.
 Sγmor, *verb*, ruin.

Σημιορτα, <i>pass. part.</i>	Τεανν, <i>adj.</i> tight.
ruined, ravaged.	Τεμε, <i>n. f.</i> fire.
Σί, <i>pron.</i> she.	Τευο, <i>n. m.</i> a string
Σιδο, <i>pron.</i> they.	Τις, <i>verb</i> , come.
Σιν, <i>pron.</i> that.	Τιnn, <i>adj.</i> sick.
Σιnn, <i>pron.</i> we.	Τινneaρ, <i>n. m.</i> sickness.
Σιορ, <i>adv.</i> down.	Τιn, <i>n. f.</i> country, land.
Σλάν, <i>adj.</i> healthy, safe.	Τιnm, <i>adj.</i> dry.
Σλάν, <i>n. m.</i> security.	Τοδαρ, <i>n. m.</i> a well
So, <i>pron.</i> this.	Τός, <i>verb</i> , lift.
Σοцаи, <i>adj.</i> safe.	Τοr, <i>n. m.</i> a tower.
Соιλλέи, <i>adj.</i> bright,	Τρείς, <i>verb</i> , abandon
clear.	desert.
Σοnαρ, <i>n. m.</i> prosperity.	Τρεun, <i>adj.</i> strong.
Sppe, <i>n. f.</i> a dowry.	Τριόцаиe, <i>n. f.</i> mercy
Spáo, <i>n. f.</i> a street	Τnom, <i>adj.</i> heavy.
Spian, <i>n. m.</i> a bridle.	cu, <i>pron.</i> thou.
Suaipe, <i>adj.</i> pleasant.	Τурa, <i>emph. pron.</i> thou,
Suap, <i>adv.</i> up.	thysself.
Súo, <i>pron.</i> that, yonder.	Uaim, <i>pr. pron.</i> from me
Súγán, <i>n. m.</i> a hay or	Uain, <i>n. f.</i> time, leisure.
straw rope.	Uait, <i>pr. pron.</i> from thee
Súil, <i>n. f.</i> an eye.	Uan, <i>n. m.</i> a lamb.
Τά, <i>verb</i> , am, art, is, are.	Uapal, <i>adj.</i> noble, high.
Ταmαλλ, <i>n. m.</i> a while.	Uipe, <i>n. m., nom.</i> and
Ταρ, <i>verb</i> , come.	<i>gen.</i> water.
Ταρт, <i>n. m.</i> thirst.	Uп, <i>adv.</i> very.
Τέ, <i>n. m.</i> he, who, an	'Uп, <i>adj.</i> fresh, new.
individual.	Uplap, <i>n. m.</i> a floor
Teangá, <i>n. f.</i> a tongue.	Uppa, <i>n. f.</i> a prop, jamb



Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language,

6 MOLESWORTH STREET

DUBLIN.

The SOCIETY are now issuing a series of Books on an easy graduated plan from which to learn the Language.

First Irish Book,	48 pages,	price	2d.
Second Irish Book,	112	" "	4d.
Third Irish Book,	150	" "	6d.
Irish Copy Book,	...	" "	2d.
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne,			
<i>Part I.</i> ,	...	"	1s. 3d.
<i>Part II.</i> ,	...	"	1s. 6d.
Fate of the Children of Lir,		"	1s. 6d.

The Rules of the Society, statement of object and means, instructions for the formation of Local Associations and Classes, report of proceedings, list of schools in which Irish is taught, &c., may be had *gratis* and Post free, on application to the Secretaries, or in the Society's books.

The Society's publications will be supplied at very much reduced prices to National and other Schools, Classes, and Associations, by the Publishers, to whom all orders are to be addressed.

Orders for supplies exceeding 5s. in amount will be sent carriage free.

M. H. GILL & SON,

O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

Society for the Preservation of the Irish
Language,

NO. 6 MOLESWORTH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

“Béir an Ġaeóilge faoi meaf fói
A n-Eirinn uafal, innir na ríĠ.”

“The Irish language will be yet in esteem
In noble Erin, the island of kings.”

“Béir an Ġaeóilge faoi meaf móf
A n-ĠécliaĠ na b-plearf b-ríonól.”

“The Irish language will be in high esteem
In Dublin of the wine-drinking goblets.”

“A uafle Éireann áile
A éru na Ġ-céimeann Ġ-combáiré,
Tréiró bur o-tróm-fuan Ġan ar,
Céimró lom-luaó bur leabaf.”

“Nobles of beauteous Eire
You race of affectionate generations,
Forsake your profound slumber without delay,
Ply the earnest publication of your literature.”

M. H. GILL & SON,
O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.